

Reports on 10 Years as UN Chief

Thanat Fears New War in Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant warned today that continuation of the Middle East deadlock "is only too likely" to result in a new round of fighting "more violent and dangerous" than any yet in the area.

Rockets Cross Suez Canal For First Time in 13 Months

(Continued from Page 1) transport was widely interpreted as an Egyptian retaliation for the shooting down of an Egyptian Sukhoi-7 last weekend as it reportedly flew in low over Israeli positions on the eastern bank of the canal.

The reopening of missile fire, however, was a more ominous turn, even though there were no known casualties. In the Israeli view, it suggested that the Egyptian government was not resting on mere retaliation, but was testing the possibility of a prolonged resumption of hostilities along the cease-fire line.

CAIRO Describes Firing CAIRO, Sept. 19 (UPI).—CAIRO's military spokesman charged that Israeli Phantom fighter-bombers fired several Shrike air-to-ground missiles yesterday afternoon at Egyptian positions, presumably anti-aircraft missile installations.

The Phantoms were said to have fired the missiles from six miles east of the Suez Canal. The spokesman said the missiles had inflicted no casualties or damage. Commenting on the charge that Egyptian missiles had been firing at Israeli aircraft, the spokesman called the charge a "ridiculous justification" for an attempt to retaliate for the downing of the Israeli four-engine transport.

Lebanon Reports Attack BEIRUT, Sept. 19 (AP).—Israeli forces opened fire early yesterday on the Lebanese village of Ramah, killing a farmer and his wife, a military spokesman said today. Ramah is in south-central Lebanon, 2.5 miles from the border.

Apollo Crew in Brussels BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Apollo-15 astronauts David Scott, James Irwin and Alfred Worden arrived today to attend the opening session tomorrow of the 22d International Astronautical Congress.

—precisely because they were divided and belonged to opposing ideological systems—needed to participate in the United Nations, where they could have found common ground for working together to overcome their differences.

Red Sampans Are Ambushed; 34 VC Die, U.S. Copter Lost

SAIGON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops, backed by U.S. helicopter and naval gunfire, ambushed a flotilla of Communist sampans in the U Minh swamps where more than 400 soldiers from both sides were killed in six days of fierce fighting, military spokesmen said today.

Retirement Certain Referring to his announced intention to step down at the end of his second five-year term on Dec. 31, Mr. Thanat noted "a strong feeling among member governments that I should somehow be persuaded to accept a third term." He said that he wished he were "in a position to accede to their wish. But I must regret that this is not possible," he said.

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Russia Reported To Expel U.S. Pair MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Soviet authorities recently expelled two American students for spreading "malicious anti-Soviet literature" in Moldavia, a newspaper has reported.

Strauss Is Critical HAMBURG, Sept. 19 (AP).—Frans Josef Strauss, leader of the opposition Christian Socialist Union, said today that Mr. Brandt had returned from his meeting with "less than empty hands" and that Germany's allies were partly to blame.

Mt. Etna Rumbles CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Mount Etna volcano rumbled into activity today, spewing black smoke and molten rock from its central and northeast craters.



SHIP FIRE—View of shipyard in Rijeka, Yugoslavia, where 69,000-ton ship Ragna Gorthorn, being built for a Swedish company, caught fire Friday. The fire broke out aboard the \$7 million ship as workmen were readying it for sea trials. The blaze, accompanied by several explosions, quickly swept the superstructure. Fifteen workers were listed as dead.

Brandt Finds New 'Realism' By Brezhnev Toward Europe

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Jackson Cites Danger in Vietnam Vote Sees Tragic Effect If Thieu Runs Alone

By David Kraslow WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—President Nixon has been warned in a confidential letter from a supporter in the Democratic party, Sen. Henry Jackson, of "tragic repercussions" for the United States if a contested presidential election is not held in South Vietnam.

Pentagon Acts to Cut Part Of Book on Vietnam Pap

By Sanford J. Ungar WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Pentagon has intervened in an attempt to have some sections deleted from a nearly completed but officially unauthorized edition of its secret study of the Vietnam war.

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By Craig R. Whitney PHNOM PENH, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Cambodian Army troops, taking advantage of the current rainy season that has flooded most of the Mekong Delta basin, have moved out from the capital along highland roads and have re-established government control in about half the national territory, according to Western sources here.

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Advertisement for National Bank of Commerce. Text: "National Bank of Commerce makes world banking easier." Includes a map of the world with labels for Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Seattle Headquarters, New York, and London. Below the map, text reads: "We're all around the world ready to help you with your international banking needs." At the bottom, it lists: "THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE of Seattle" and "Wholly owned affiliates: INTERNATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE of Seattle (INTERNATIONAL), SEATTLE • TOKYO • HONG KONG • SINGAPORE • LONDON • NEW YORK".

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Laird Gives Sharp Warning On Soviet A-Weapons Buildup

By Michael Getler

WARRENTON, Va., Sept. 19 (AP)—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird yesterday delivered the sharpest warning yet on the continuing Soviet missile weapons buildup...

Congress early next year on the new military budget will show "there has been tremendous momentum in the last 10 months as far as the Soviet buildup is concerned."

"As each month goes by," he told a news conference, the estimates he made in March of the Russian land and sea-based missile buildup "have been too conservative. Statements that I was trying to scare people as secretary of defense will be proved wrong, he said."

Mr. Laird, who brought up the subject of the buildup himself, said he was "still convinced that the American people do not want to be militarily inferior."

Though Mr. Laird provided no new details on Russian weapons development, informed government officials say U.S. satellites have been receiving more than 100 ICBM sites being built in the Soviet Union.

Causing what is perhaps even more concern among Pentagon officials is what appears to be an accelerated construction pace for Soviet missile-firing submarines...

Mr. Laird's stress on the Soviet buildup came at a time when the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks at Helsinki are moving into a critical period...



Associated Press

BOMB BLAST—State Police Investigator, wearing helmet, sifts through rubble left when bomb exploded Friday in two rest rooms near offices of State Correction Department in Albany. The blast pushed the walls of the rest room into adjacent corridor, where other investigators are seen standing in background.

Attica Investigations Continue

Inmates Tell of Running 'Gantlet' of Clubs

By Eric Pace

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 19 (NYT)—The committee set up by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to safeguard Attica prisoners' rights reported yesterday that a score of inmates had told its members they had been forced to "run a gantlet" of blows from officers' nightsticks after the prison revolt was crushed last Monday.

Speaking for the committee, Clarence B. Jones, editor and publisher of the Amsterdam News in New York City, also said it had made several recommendations which were now being considered by prison authorities.

These range from giving the prisoners toothbrushes to stationing volunteer monitors inside the prison to insure that guards did not mistreat the inmates.

In a later interview, Mr. Jones also said that inmates had told him that some prisoners were killed by the troopers while trying to surrender. And civil rights lawyers said inmates they had conferred with said the troopers' firing had been indiscriminate.

There were these other developments: Members of a congressional subcommittee led by Rep. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., also visited the prison and were shown video tapes made by the state police, which showed the assault on the prison.

Two of the committee members, Rep. William Keating R., Ohio, said the hour-long screening included tapes which showed about six hostages "bludgeoned and with some instrument at their throat."

Eighteen members of the observers' committee that tried to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the rebellion at the prison charged that "official intransigence" caused the killings during the suppression of the revolt.

Several black clergymen and white state legislators who interviewed inmates in the prison said some wounded prisoners had told of being shot in the back by state police as they lay face down on the ground, with their hands behind their heads.

Donald Goff, a prominent New York penal expert who also belongs to the governor's prison-rights committee, disclosed in an interview that, starting tomorrow, volunteer lawyers are to be deployed at the Tombs prison in New York to function as ombudsmen watching over convicts' legal and civil rights.

Reading from notes, Mr. Jones of the Rockefeller committee said: "We were the recipients of a number of complaints and a bomb went off Friday night on the fifth floor of an Albany building, near the offices of State Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald, the man who ordered the storming of Attica. Police said the bomb caused extensive damage but there were no reported injuries. Mr. Oswald was not in Albany at the time."

Mr. Oswald said yesterday that his life was in danger and that he had been advised not to spend the weekend at his Albany home. He told reporters that he had received several threats on his life since the riot. Mr. Oswald did not reveal where he would spend the weekend, but said he would return to Attica tomorrow.

Meanwhile, a 24-hour curfew was clamped on Attica in the face of rumors that loads of demonstrators were planning to picket the prison. The official reason given by the village officers yesterday was that the action was being taken to prevent the village from being overrun by weekend curiosity seekers.

But the villagers of Attica, who have armed themselves in the eventuality of an invasion by outside agitators, said that the real reason for the curfew was to keep demonstrators out.

Birch Bayh Prison Bill WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Sen. Birch Bayh introduced Friday a multi-billion-dollar omnibus prison reform bill. It would provide \$700 million in the first year alone, to launch a 20-year program of phasing out large prisons and replacing them with small, community-based facilities.

"The carnage at Attica is a disgrace, not only for public officials who preferred to shoot rather than negotiate, but for an entire nation that builds and condones a system of despair in the name of 'correction' and 'rehabilitation,'" Sen. Bayh said.

Europe Press Prizes BRISTOL, England, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The Association of European Journalists yesterday voted Domenico Bortolini of the Italian news agency ANSA and David Sparler of the Times of London joint winners of its European journalism prize. The award, for outstanding contributions toward European understanding, was voted at the association's annual congress here.

RCA Ends Computer-Making; Cost May Reach \$250 Million NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT)—The RCA Corp. quit the computer manufacturing industry Friday.

Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman and chief executive officer, announced that the board of directors had unanimously backed his proposal for "a fundamental re-orientation of RCA's efforts in the computer field."

Basically, the three-point program called for the company to end its production of main-frame processors and peripheral equipment; to continue maintenance work on computers and other sophisticated electronic equipment through a subsidiary, the RCA Service Co., and to convert computer efforts to the development and marketing of specialized data communications systems and specially designed business systems. The "main frame" is the basic computer and its operating components.

The timing of Friday's action came as a surprise. The company had issued denials throughout the summer that it might abandon its computer business. Mr. Sarnoff said the company planned to write off its computer business through an extraordinary charge this year that he estimated could reach \$250 million after

U.S. to Delay Debt Payment By Belgrade

Bars Loan to Tito, But Offers Other Help

By Benjamin Welles WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT)—The United States is preparing to postpone \$56 million in Yugoslav debt payments due this country over the coming 10 years, officials disclosed here yesterday. The move is part of a U.S. assistance program of nearly \$300 million for Yugoslavia.

Washington is also seeking ways to increase purchases of Yugoslav meats and furniture, for U.S. soldiers and dependents in West Germany, from about \$20 million now to \$40 million annually, the officials said.

In addition, they said, the Export-Import Bank—a U.S. government agency—has indicated its willingness to lend Yugoslavia up to \$200 million.

It was also learned that a Yugoslav request for \$100 million in new U.S. loans had been turned down. Officials said that because of congressional restrictions on lending to Communist-governed countries, the administration had decided to reschedule the \$56 million in debt, increase purchases for forces in West Germany and provide funds from the Export-Import Bank.

These steps were described here as part of an international effort—involving West Germany, Italy, Britain and France—to help stabilize Yugoslavia's wobbly economy and shore up its reserves.

Belgrade, however, has rejected anything with the appearance of an international "package," sources here say, for fear of seeming to close ranks with the non-Communist world and thus offending the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia is running an average annual trade deficit of \$1 billion, but President Tito's government is reported to be eager not to curtail defense spending, personal consumption, investment and regional development.

Disaster Aid Set For Two States WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—President Nixon Friday declared major disasters in Texas and Pennsylvania, making federal funds available to repair storm and flood damage in the two states.

Tropical storm fern is estimated to have caused more than \$35 million worth of damage along the Gulf Coast of Texas. Rain damage in Pennsylvania in recent storms is estimated at more than \$7.5 million.

More Italian Communists ROME, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Italian Communist party, the largest in the West, announced yesterday a rising membership for the second year in a row. Card-carrying members totaled 1,609,199 for 1971. This was 2,152 more than in 1970. The party has recently polled 27 percent at national elections.

World Illiteracy Is Reduced, But Advances Come Slowly

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—The world is gradually winning its battle against illiteracy, although latest figures released here show that the problem could last until after the 21st century dawn.

Twenty years ago nearly half the world could neither read nor write, according to Unesco. The proportion of illiterates has now been reduced to just over a third, the organization has reported. But nearly three-quarters of the adult population of Africa and the Arab nations still are unable to understand or produce the written word, and the illiteracy rate in Asia is 46.8 percent of the adult population, Unesco said.

"Even on the most optimistic projections the number of illiterates in 20 years is not likely to be less than 650 million, or about 15 percent, so the problem of illiteracy may not be solved this century," Unesco warned.

Of 44 nations that gave the UN agency internationally comparable figures, only four were spending more than 3 percent of their education budget on teaching adults, and three of these were advanced countries. "Three-quarters of the countries were allocating less than 1 percent to adult education and since literacy forms only part of this, the priority—or lack of it—is clear," Unesco added.

Latin America has shown what can be done when a two-pronged attack through primary education and adult literacy instruction begins to break through, the organization said. The illiteracy rate there has been cut from 32.5 to 23.6 percent in the last 10 years. Latin-American countries launched a major project in 1967 to extend primary education, which increased school enrollments by 35 million children.

Hippy Vendors Fined in Rome ROME, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Young foreigners who support themselves by making and selling hippie jewelry lost one of their best markets today when police ordered them off the Spanish Steps.

Two policemen went to the white marble staircase leading from Piazza di Spagna to the church of Trinita dei Monti and took 20 unlicensed vendors to police headquarters. There the youths, mostly foreigners, were fined and their merchandise was confiscated. The action was taken under a law prohibiting street sales without a license.

U.S. Black Ousted From Kennedy Talk in Sweden STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—A black American journalist was removed by police from a press conference held here by Sen. Edward Kennedy last night. Six policemen carried the man, Sherman Adams, from the conference on orders of the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Adams, a writer for the U.S. paper "Muhammad Speaks" and prominent in radical leftist circles here, told ministry officials that he intended to ask the senator: "Does Sen. Kennedy realize that the American CIA is using racism against Swedish people?"

A Swedish security man told Mr. Adams: "You are not permitted to ask that question." Mr. Adams began shouting abuse against U.S. Ambassador Jerome H. Holland. When police ordered him to leave, he lay down on the floor and they had to carry him out.

Sen. Kennedy, D., Mass., ending a tour in which he has studied foreign medical systems, told reporters later that he spoke to Mr. Adams for a few moments in a hallway and was given some literature.

Sen. Kennedy and his wife arrived in Paris today by plane from Stockholm. It was not known whether the senator would continue his health study in Paris.

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Bright in Peking HONG KONG, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien yesterday met Anthony Wedgwood Benn, former British minister of technology, in Peking, the New China news agency reported.

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U.S. Consulate Gets Location In Leningrad

LENNINGRAD, Sept. 19 (NYT)—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on a site for the long-planned American Consulate General in Leningrad.

The new, four-story, modern government house larger than the American Embassy in the years before World War I when Leningrad, then St. Petersburg, was the Russian imperial capital.

Once established, the consulate will be the first American diplomatic mission in the Soviet Union's second largest city since 1917, when the American consul, Daniel G. Mahan, former Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, moved the American Embassy to Moscow.

The two countries signed a consular convention in 1964 and it was finally ratified by the Senate in 1968. But negotiations have moved slowly over the years.

The American consul in Leningrad, a consular officer, arrived in the city in 1968. He is now in San Francisco.

James C. Culver, general, arrived in Leningrad in 1968. He is now in San Francisco.

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Gallup Poll

Kennedy Regains the Lead Among Democratic Voters

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

WASHINGTON, N.J., Sept. 19 (UPI)—Sen. Edward Kennedy is in first place among Democratic voters in the latest Gallup survey as the top choice of Democratic voters for the 1972 nomination.

Mr. Kennedy and Sen. Edmund Muskie were tied in a recent survey, with Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota four points behind.

Mr. Kennedy is currently the choice of 26 percent of Democrats, compared with 22 percent for Mr. Muskie and 19 percent for Mr. Humphrey.

Mr. Kennedy has regained the lead over Mr. Muskie, who has a clear lead over Mr. Humphrey. A late April survey had him with an eight-point lead over Mr. Muskie.

Mr. Kennedy's switch from Republican to the Democratic party last month appears to have paid some dividends. He increased his percentage of vote from 3 percent in the July survey to 6 percent in the latest survey, conducted in August.

George McGovern's support in these nationwide surveys is:

George McGovern 23 %
Edmund Muskie 22 %
Hubert Humphrey 19 %
John Lindsay 6 %
George McGovern 6 %
Eugene McCarthy 4 %
Others, no opinion 23 %

U.S. 'Steak-Lift' for Ellington on Russian Tour BONN, Sept. 19 (UPI)—A package of American steaks was on its way today on a Bonn-to-Leningrad in hopes that it would salve the rest of Duke Ellington's tour of Russia.

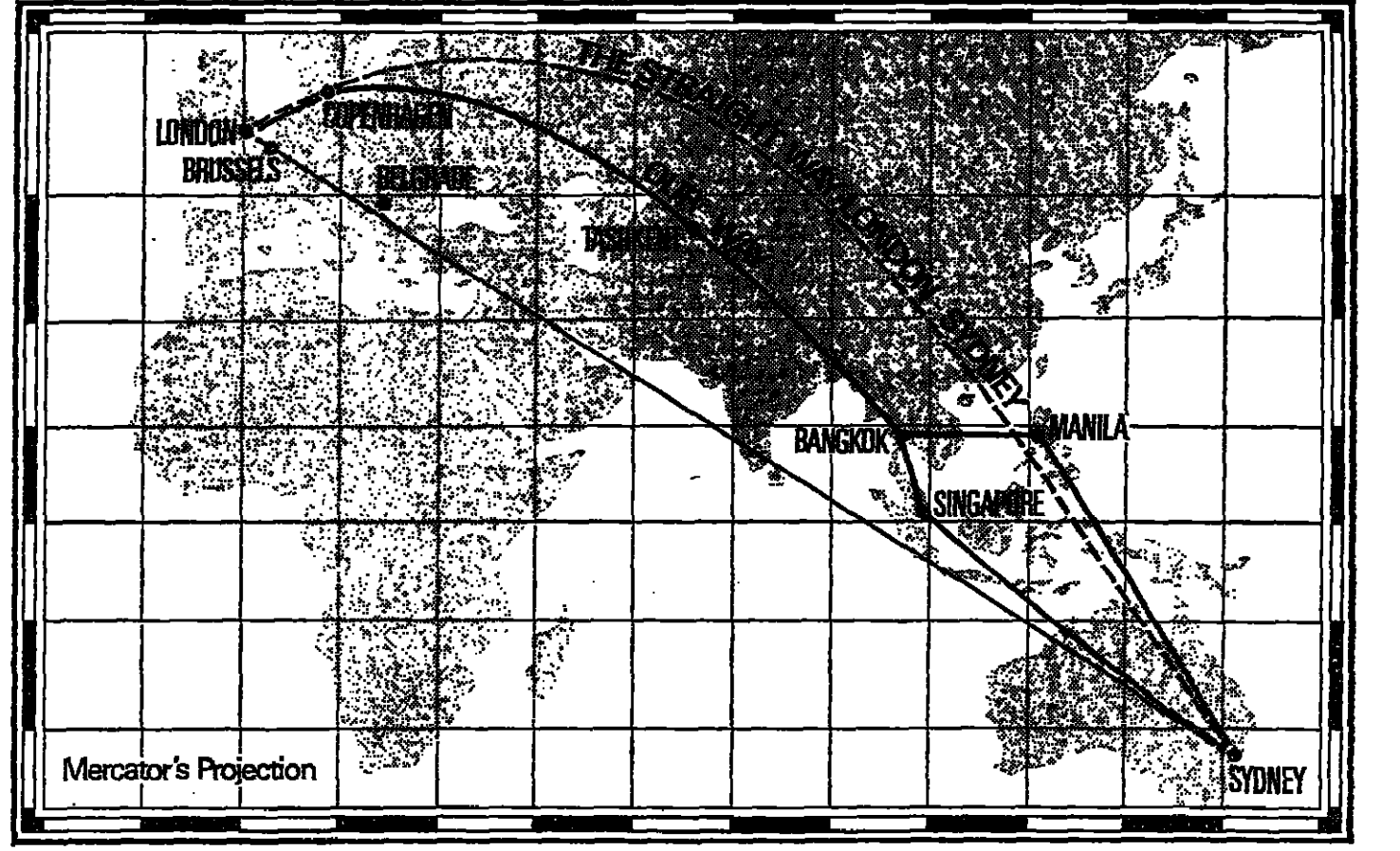
The emergency shipment is organized here after an appeal in the early hours of Monday morning from Ellington. Washington said the Duke was unable to eat Russian steaks. And was giving five pounds a day as a gift.

The situation did not improve rapidly, it continued, and the Duke would not be able to complete the rest of his tour.

U.S. officials here said the steaks were dispatched to Leningrad via Vienna. They are in the stocks of the American club in nearby Bad Nauheim.

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TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT - OR LOOK AT A GLOBE

All world maps are liars. They can't help it. When a sphere is transferred to a flat piece of paper something has to give. The shape of continents. Or directions. Or distances. The Mercator map is still the most widely used. It has many advantages but one great fallacy. It gives you a grossly distorted impression of the shortest way between two points that are far apart east-west. Take London and Sydney, for instance. The straight way between them runs over a European capital. Which? A Mercator map would tell you it must be Brussels. With Copenhagen. And there is no runner-up. From most points in western and central Europe the shortest way to Sydney is via Copenhagen. Take our word for it - or look at a globe. You can fly to Sydney via Copenhagen four days a week.

The fast way on Wednesday, with the only next-day arrival from Europe. Our Trans-Asian Express flight connects in Bangkok with Thai International's new service to Sydney. And it's the same aircraft all the way from Europe. The restful way on Monday, Friday or Saturday. With a built-in break of 7-8 hours in Singapore or Manila before departure of the connecting flight to Sydney. After all, Sydney is over 10,000 miles away, even via Copenhagen. And the roundabout through flights take some 30 hours. Ask your travel agent for details. GOING TO THE FAR EAST OR AUSTRALIA YOU HAVE TWO ALTERNATIVES: FLY VIA COPENHAGEN, OR MAKE A DETOUR.

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The Drumming Guns

"The drumming guns" that, in Kipling's phrase, "know no doubts," have opened again in the Middle East, with a rhythm of act and reprisal that is painfully familiar and acutely perilous. It is fortunate that the world seems to have moved beyond the point where the first shots are an inevitable prelude to full-scale war, but the truce between Israel and her neighbors is far too flimsy to stand many incidents. Moreover, the diplomatic situation seems to have moved into one of those impasses so common, and so dangerous, there.

President Sadat has not only vowed a policy of retaliation against any Israeli acts deemed hostile; he has declared the United States is out of court as a possible mediator. The plain truth, however—whatever the Arab press may say—is that the United States is the only power which has made any serious effort to seek a workable compromise in the Middle East. Egypt, however, does not want a compromise; it wants every square foot of Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 to be evacuated.

Since this is based on two untenable assumptions—that Israel engaged in unprovoked aggression in 1967, and that the boundaries existing at the time were practicable frontiers—it behooves both sides to compromise. But there is something in the desert winds that blow over all the Middle East that fixes every aspiration, religious or nationalistic, in sharper blacks and whites. American efforts to point out the various shades of grey in the conflicting positions

have met little encouragement on the spot; the Soviet Union has flatly backed the Arabs in every open confrontation, and Western Europe is keeping burned fingers out of the smoldering fires.

The Israelis seem to be buoyed by the development of their own arms industry, although their leaders must be aware that neither the economy nor the natural resources of Israel could sustain a truly independent weapons industry. The Arabs have been sustained by the Soviet Union, despite the fact that this dependence places them under political obligations that could prove more embarrassing than the recent anti-Communist episodes in Egypt and the Sudan might seem to indicate.

In other words, both sides are dependent upon outside forces so long as they are at war. Their only hope for genuine independence lies in achieving a state of peace. And this, in turn, requires some genuine give and take. It was the United States that sought to create circumstances under which discussions could take place; to dismiss that possibility is to dismiss any solution except a violent one. The drumming guns may know no doubts on that score, but those who fire them, and those who order them fired, should have many questions. The guns have been shooting for a quarter-century in the Middle East without any clear end in sight—and it is time they stopped, permanently, and allowed a little common sense to be heard.

Perils of Force

The backgrounds to the tragedies at Attica Prison and Kent State University could not have been more dissimilar. Nevertheless, in those vastly different episodes there is one common factor: the inappropriate and blindly destructive use of force that turns law enforcement into murder, no matter how inadvertent and even abhorrent to those who commit it.

Since the dead cannot be brought back to life, the principal aim in assessing the disastrous consequences of such official resort to violence is less to allocate blame than to put an end to indefensible and futile procedures.

What makes such an assessment frustrating and melancholy is the long succession of reports and recommendations, including those by military authorities themselves, which have emphatically decried the use of combat-style firepower in quelling civil disorders as inhumane and ineffective. The Kerner Commission on Civil Disorders, the Scranton Commission on Campus Unrest and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's own appraisal of the National Guard's actions in dealing with domestic violence have all had one point of agreement: the training and equipment of law-enforcement units must concentrate on the twin missions of restoring order and preventing serious injury and loss of life.

This applies equally whether the opposing force is an essentially unarmed civilian crowd in the streets or a mutinous mob in a stronghold such as a prison. Combat-style weapons in such situations can only kill as they are intended to do on the battlefield—and, as the events at Attica have shown once again, kill aimlessly and indiscriminately.

The sensible alternative, as earlier Defense Department guidelines for training and equipment have stressed, is to offer maximum protection, through special clothing, masks and other cover, to law-enforcement personnel and, if an assault becomes necessary, to rely as much as possible on non-

lethal weapons, such as chemicals and water.

To be sure, the beleaguered compound at Attica was full of desperate men armed with makeshift weapons who had repeatedly warned that they would execute their hostages at the first sign of attack. These threats by convicts in jail for manslaughter and other crimes of violence could not be shrugged off, nor could they be surrendered to. Yet the prisoners had no guns and the authorities established their own timetable for the bloody showdown.

There could be no doubt in anyone's mind that any decision to retake the prison by force would create a strong probability that the hostages might be killed by the insurgents, no matter what tactics were employed in the assault. The use of gunfire was no more likely to prevent such reprisals than reliance on less lethal weaponry. On the basis of both common sense and experience, it could be taken as certain that hostages as well as prisoners would be hit by a hail of bullets while all targets were obscured by riot gas dropped from helicopters.

Entirely apart from the complex web of specific issues and mysteries at Attica, the whole ghastly episode has provided compelling new reasons why the nation's law-enforcement apparatus must face up to a recognition of the difference between war and civil disturbance. It is not enough to deplore the miscarriage of force in each tragedy's aftermath. Military and police training, tactics and command procedures will not change unless orders for change are given by the top leadership, uniformed and civilian.

Those who recoil from issuing such orders, perhaps in fear of appearing soft on disorder, contribute—however unintentionally—to the acceptance of violence as a way of life. When law-enforcement relies too readily on deadly firepower, with insufficient concern for the consequences, confidence in the government's authority and responsibility is the ultimate victim.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Japanese Riots

The sight of opposing ranks of students (in helmets whose varied colors show their factual allegiance) armed with firebombs, stones, and pointed bamboo, closing with armored police with their tear gas and water cannon, is a chilling one. This violence and extremism may be nominally of the left, but it has disturbing echoes of prewar extremism of the right. New left, like old right, assumes that blood must flow if society is to be transformed into something newer and nobler. The blood flows, but it is much more likely to destroy the transformation than to advance it.

—From the Times (London).

Moscow's 'Westpolitik'

Willy Brandt's hasty trip to a meeting with Brezhnev shows how speedily the Soviets are exploiting the Berlin agreement for their purposes. Whereas the West suffers from differences of opinion, from doubts and inaction, Moscow is operating with an intact will

from a position of strength. The question in the long run is really whether Western Europe will gradually become a political—not military—adjunct of the Soviet Union, on which neither the United States nor China would have a say.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Mr. Brandt's visit to the Crimea for talks with Mr. Brezhnev marks a big moment in the postwar international calendar—West Germany's emergence for the first time as a fully independent operator in world politics. It must be said at once that the manner and setting of the visit are not auspicious. The invitation was issued by the Russians immediately after the signing of the first stage of the Berlin agreement two weeks ago. It was accepted by Bonn with almost unseemly haste, without notification to, let alone consultation with, West Germany's allies.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 20, 1896

PARIS—The arrangements for receiving and feasting the Tsar in Paris are now advancing rapidly. The government has asked the City of Paris to look after the decoration of the streets passed through by the cortege from the railway station to the Russian Embassy, where the sovereign will reside; to attend to the decoration and the illumination of Municipal buildings; and to organize a grand and popular fête in Paris. It will be something to remember.

Fifty Years Ago

September 20, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding regarded as the world's most economical executive, costs the people of the United States less than \$250,000 annually. This year the expenses of the President and his office force total \$216,000. This sum includes the President's salary, \$75,000; traveling expenses \$25,000; office expenses \$80,000 and contingencies, \$36,000. President Harding expects to trim the total in accordance with his economy program.



Mr. Justice Black

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In 1946 the Supreme Court heard a claim that unequal population in a state's congressional districts violated the Constitution. It was a novel claim: the institution of the gerrymander was as old as the country and had never been held unconstitutional. A majority of the court, finding the issue inappropriate for judges, refused even to consider it on the merits.

Mr. Justice Black dissented, arguing that equality of representation was commanded by the Constitution and enforceable in the courts. When he first circulated his opinion among his colleagues, he said years later, "They thought I was crazy." In 1964 his view became the law: the court found equality required in both congressional and state legislative districts.

In the lifetime of most Americans, no judge has had an impact on law and society approaching that of Hugo L. Black. In fact few politicians, even Presidents, have impressed their personality so strongly on their country. The episode of the districting cases suggests some reasons for the phenomenon.

Justice Black saw the issue of political equality with the directness and the simplicity of the common man—really, in moral terms, uncluttered by historical doubts or sophisticated notions of the limits on judges. He was bold, and he was tenacious. He was not put off by knowing that intervention by the Supreme Court could have great effects on the political system. Nor was he discouraged by initial defeat.

Collective Voice

The Supreme Court speaks with a collective voice, and no single justice can ever be regarded as responsible for its course. But in the districting case, as in so many others over his 34 years on the court, Justice Black had a new constitutional perception first, pursued it tirelessly and had a widening influence on his colleagues. The end might possibly have been reached without him, but hardly at the same time or in the same way.

All this must be said now, with pain, to indicate something of the country's loss in the retirement of Mr. Justice Black.

It is strange for a democracy to have its fundamental law determined by the accident of appointment to a court. But we live under that system, and the

end of the Black era on the Supreme Court is bound to make a profound difference to many men and many causes. Consider just a few of the legal doctrines he has helped to shape.

Twenty-five years ago the Supreme Court upheld a state's power to exclude a lawyer from his bar because he refused, for religious reasons, to swear he would bear arms in wartime. That was over Justice Black's dissent; and in many cases since, though not all, his view has prevailed: the court has put constitutional limits on political tests for admission to the bar, teaching and other professions.

The right of legislative committees to inquire into a citizen's political ideas and associations has of course been a subject of special concern to Justice Black. Again, the course taken by the court has been wavering, but there are now procedural and some substantive limits beyond which the investigators cannot go.

Freedom of Speech

The whole area of free speech has been deeply affected by Justice Black's position that the Constitution absolutely forbids any restrictions. He has fought persistently to protect the most unpopular kinds of expression—obscenity, revolutionary doctrine, provocative religious preaching.

And the same with freedom of the press. The absolute Black position, which would exclude even libel laws, has hardly been reached. But the impact of his views is evident in the significant steps the court has taken lately, as in sharply limiting libel actions by public figures. And he was naturally in the narrow majority that upheld the right of The New York Times and The Washington Post to publish the Pentagon papers last summer.

Finally, in the long struggle by Justice Black to apply all the provisions of the Bill of Rights to state as well as federal action. He has not altogether prevailed, but in the fundamentals he has: in state as in federal courts now the criminal accused has the right to counsel, the right not to be put in jeopardy twice, the right to be silent and so on.

How much will survive Hugo Black's departure from the Supreme Court? Specific liberties will inevitably change. What will last is the influence of his faith in the ultimate wisdom of America. For he is above all a patriot.

Letters

'For Men Only?'

I question Renee Reisman's "provocative ideas" concerning social equality for women, referring to her letter (Sept. 11-12), which suggested that women are unfit for jobs such as air traffic controllers and should seek jobs more appropriate to their emotional endurance. Her evidence—that the co-pilot of the plane that crashed near Burbury was female—is obviously weak and logically unsound. Consider the number of male operators and proportionate number of air accidents and I doubt very much if one could discover any valid relationship between air accidents and female employees.

Perhaps the most serious and dangerous obstacle in the women's liberation struggle is that of the women themselves, who are so accustomed to oppression and discrimination that they fail to recognize positive change when it finally occurs. Our biggest task seems to be the job of enlightening those of us who passively or actively resist the natural right to realize and fulfill their humanity, or at least the choice to do so. I only await the day when the general attitude permits such things as women operating the plane as well as pouring drinks for the passengers. Wake up, sisters.

MARY VISHER,
Bergen, Norway.

convinced that Americans will cure their own life if left free.

Ten years ago he spoke to a group of Harvard law students. Some were from Alabama, his state, and he told them he hoped they would go back because it was a good place even though you'll find there, as in every state of the Union, men and women who are not tolerant, who are not gentle and kind." Then he said:

"I trust the American people myself . . . I congratulate you, all of you, I wish I were in your place. I can tell you from experience that it's a great world. Here's hope and strength and love to those who give hope and strength and love."

Muskie's Early Lead Is No Accident

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's long lead in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination is not an accident.

Sen. Muskie of Maine is the favorite of party workers and leaders because his record, his personality and his political style combine to make him the logical candidate at this juncture of history. All of his rivals are long-shot contenders. One of them can win the nomination only if Sen. Muskie first squanders his advantage.

It is not unusual for the probable winner of his party's nomination to emerge a year in advance of the convention. In this century, it has happened far more often than a deadlocked convention or a dark horse nomination. On all counts, Sen. Muskie is eminently "presidential."

Faced with a conservative opponent in President Nixon, the Democrats are going to nominate a liberal. They are not going to offend any of the major interest groups—labor unions, ethnic groups, blacks, intellectuals, moderate Southerners—who make up their winning coalition in most elections.

Mills, Jackson Out

For that reason, they will not nominate a comparative conservative like Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, whose record on civil rights is unsatisfactory to blacks, or a foreign affairs hawk like Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, whose record on Vietnam is unsatisfactory to many intellectuals and young people.

In Sen. Muskie, the Democrats have a candidate with a solid liberal voting record. On every major domestic issue that counts with sizable elements in the Democratic coalition, Sen. Muskie has worked and voted on the progressive side.

His position on Vietnam is in accord with the party consensus. There is no reason to suppose that rivals such as Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota or Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma can outfrank him from the left.

Sober, Steady Fellow

At 67, after four years as governor of Maine, more than a dozen years in the Senate and an impressive campaign as his party's vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Muskie comes across to the public as a man with the weight and experience to be President. Yet, appearing relatively late at

the center of the national scene, he is not showy or excessively familiar.

No scandals mar his reputation as a husband and father. Quite rightly, the country wants a sober, steady, reliable fellow in the White House. Because he is that kind of man, Sen. Muskie has wide appeal.

Although he is liberal in his convictions, Sen. Muskie is emotionally a centrist. That is profoundly important and desirable in a heterogeneous society like the United States. America is an incredible assortment of Boston Brahmins and Buffalo Bills, of Nebraska corn farmers and Alabama blacks, of New York radicals and small town Oklahoma Rotarians.

Aware of this diversity and of the strains as well as the strengths which accompany it, Americans are always searching for the common center of their national experience. That may be why the great majority of voters instinctively reject a politician whom they see as "divisive."

Sen. Muskie's approach is calm, conciliatory, peace-making. The country wants a president who recognizes that no faction or school of thought has all the answers and who can draw strength from many different elements in the community.

To some, this low-keyed style seems dull. But one recalls that back in 1889, John F. Kennedy, looking ahead to his own campaign for the nomination, remarked privately of his principal rival: "Hubert [Sumphrey] has too much pep and drive. He excites people but the people don't want an exciting President. They want somebody dull—with a smile—somebody like me." Sen. Muskie told black leaders

in Los Angeles the other day in his candid judgment with a black vice-presidential candidate would not be in 1972. Predictably, in a few sensibilities, in political community. I'm looking up from his cultivation of the West, plausibly declared Sen. comment a "liberal" on a

Sen. Muskie's candor is not going to excite anybody. In the long run should enhance the Speaking to party workers in the central issues campaign would be and character of his leadership.

Confronting the diddity of George C. W. the synthetic, calculated of Mr. Nixon, the want to drive home of confidence by a candidate who is a natural human being as in the central issues campaign would be and character of his leadership.

The International Tribune welcomes its readers. Short letters better chances of being liked. All letters to be condensed for publication. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may retain their letters but will be given to the signed and bearing the complete address.

Man Is the Problem Drug Use Fills Void In Meaningless Lives

By Robert J. Donovan

PARIS—The drug problem of affluent Western societies is far more than a passing fad or something that can be disposed of by stricter law enforcement and broader medical treatment. According to Dr. Pierre Benoussan, a Parisian psychiatrist regarded as one of the foremost European authorities on the question.

"We won't solve the drug problem until we solve the problem of man in his environment," he said in an interview. "Even if we double and triple the number of narcotics agents, even if we double and triple the number of hospitals and facilities dedicated to treatment of drugs, even if we put many more people in jail for drug abuse, the problem is not going to be solved that way."

"If you and I were 20 today, what would be the exciting goals or values that would be proposed to us as a goal of a framework to build our lives around?"

"Family? Gone. Religion? Declining. Dreams of national ideals? More and more gone in the Occidental countries."

Basic Purpose
"In some countries, like Pakistan, men still have the problem of wringing survival out of the land. That provides them with a basic purpose. But the problem of survival does not exist any more in France, Europe, the United States, Canada."

Also look at the modern way of living in towns. In most cases, there is a complete break from nature—from the trees, the grass, pure water, sunrise, sunset. Increasingly, we are more than we realize, living completely artificial lives further and further away from the rhythm of nature.

"I am not sure that the changes in biological adaptation by man can be made as fast as the changes in his environment in this technological age."
"More and more every day, people, young people, feel that when they get into the adult age they will be offered only what Freud described in 'Eros and the World,' written in the early 1930s. In the price we pay for life's necessities, and little luxuries too high? Does happiness lie in having two cars and three TV sets, or is happiness something completely different that can't be reached through technology?"

No Excitement
"What many young people see ahead of them in the adult years does not look very exciting. We have got to give them activity in life. I don't mean basketball. I mean spiritual activity. We have washing machines, we have cars, but we lack an ideal. What we

need may not be religion pressed by some churches, belief that we have some value to do in our span in this world.

"I think that is not a problem for the French Americans and Germans, a very important, indeed deepest problem, in the Occident these days."

Educated in Paris, Dr. Benoussan has served his career with the French alcoholism. He was head of the departments in Anne Hospital in Paris, the main psychiatric hospital in the city, where 80 per cent of his patients were alcoholics. He went to America further studies at an alcohol clinic then maintained at University.

"The basic problem of alcoholism has moved to drug addiction, as the drug grew in the 1960s. Dr. Benoussan could sell an optimistic note but a decided pessimist."

"In my personal opinion, there is no doubt, all societies the drug is increasing daily."

Would Dr. Benoussan put it strongly against the drug, there are many marijuana. Some are can be and are with harm or effect. Then some, depending on comes from, that are also there are some people can smoke two, three, joints a day without

But there are others smoke one and have a clear. That is not against legalization.

"But another reason, a certain age every part of growing up, certain number of tobacco smoke tobacco. Or he a beer before he is 18. I smoke pot. If pot were there would be no tab, he would have the key, use a hard drug. It is to break the drug, rather than did it with drug like marijuana."

And if man cannot environment and his drug in order?

"We have to keep that in the record of man there have been things that have appeared. The Egyptian civilization, for example, the Greek. If our civilization can't solve its problems, it could don't like to think about it wouldn't be the last, maybe not the last."

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40 Dead and a Hundred Questions

Tragedy at Attica Prison

By Fred Ferretti

ATTICA (NYT)—The troopers moved in. Ladders went over walls. A rescue squad of 27 men led by correctional guards broke into cell block D, where 33 hostages were being held.

agreement. Others contend he was on an ego trip. Still others say wily that what he said to the convicts in the yard on Sunday night might have triggered the final stubbornness of the inmates.

Beyond the game of blame, as the horror of this worst of American prison tragedies begins to dull and the Attica prison rebellion becomes an event for politicians to investigate, many questions were posed by relatives of the slain hostages and prisoners, by members of the observer team that had been invited into the prison to help achieve a settlement and by newsmen and concerned citizens. Among the questions were these:

• Was it necessary to storm the maximum security prison with masses of state troopers, sheriffs deputies, prison guards and armed volunteers laying down what now appear to have been indiscriminate hail of rifle and buckshot fire? And who ordered the attack, described later as resembling "war" by a doctor with a bloodstained apron?

• Why was the decision made when it seemed that convicts' demands had been met for the most part and those not met were on the table?

• Why was the Committee of Observers, some of whose members were called to the prison by inmates and others by correction authorities, locked inside an office when the assault on Attica began? Were there any observers other than prison officials and state police?

• Who was the initial source for reports—subsequently proved false—that the throats of several hostage-guardians were slashed, causing their deaths; that two guards had been dead for days before the assault on the prison; that one guard had been emasculated and that others had been the victims of fatal "strocities"?

• Why are state investigative authorities refusing to acknowledge the existence of video tape recordings of the troopers' assault when the state police admit the filming was done "for training purposes"?

• Finally, did the rebellious inmates in the Attica Correctional Facility actually kill anyone? The last point is crucial, for on it centers the question of whether amnesty from prosecution for criminal acts—one of the demands of the convicts—would actually have been a viable subject for negotiations. Though he had agreed to amnesty for criminal actions regarding property and for all civil actions that might have arisen, State Commissioner of Correction Russell G. Oswald, after consultation with Gov. Rockefeller, declared this demand non-negotiable.

It was non-negotiable, authorities said, because of the death of William Quinn, a guard and one of the 10 hostages who died—Mr. Quinn succumbing to injuries before the "rescue operation" which killed 40. He was the only man not to have died of gunshot wounds. When he was removed from the prison, with the acquiescence of the inmates, three days after Attica was seized, he was taken to a Rochester hospital and died a day later from severe head injuries without ever regaining consciousness. Correction officials said he was fatally

injured when the inmates tossed him from a cell block window to the prison yard—but the source of this report has never been given.

Other explanations have been advanced—for example, that he might have been injured during the initial takeover of the corridors and cell blocks. Many observers who went into the prison yard testified to the care being given hostages—they had beds while inmates slept on the ground; they were given water and food when some inmates went without. The hostages were the only ones in an otherwise untenable hand and so it was, in the view of some prisoners, vital that they be well cared for.

If Mr. Quinn's death was actually accidental and not a deliberate homicide, then the question of granting amnesty might indeed have been negotiable.

The best guess now is that the nine other hostages died with the prisoners because they looked alike. Inmates and hostages were dressed in the gray and white beggy prison workclothes. The orange mist of the tear gas that could not rise through a 100-foot cloud ceiling made prisoners virtually indistinguishable from hostages. The hostages were bound hand and foot and could not run.

There are reports that prisoners used hostages as shields. Faces could not be seen clearly. The gunfire had men running in all directions. The howling that prisoners had wrapped around their faces seemed perhaps like the blindfolds and hoods on the heads of hostages. It was difficult to differentiate white guards from their predominantly black captives, and so they died together.

No Mutilation

All 40 dead men have been autopsied. There is no evidence of mutilation of any of the bodies. There is no case of emasculation. Two men died of slashed throats, but they were convicts. Two guards had throat wounds, but their conditions are not serious. The dead hostages are having funerals with honor and the dead inmates' bodies were held by order of Attica's superintendent Vincent Mancusi until state investigators permitted their release, which began at week's end.

The governor has ordered an inquiry. The state Legislature will have its inquiry. Rep. Charles Pepper, D. Fla., is heading a congressional inquiry. There was to have been an inquiry by the local district attorney here, but he has deferred to the state.

The probes will look into such statements as that from Mr. Oswald's press aide, Gerald Houlihan, who said last Wednesday that initial reports of causes of death and mutilations had not been "meant to be a factual account as to the cause of death." They will want to know just what they were meant to be.

They will want to know about another of Mr. Houlihan's statements made on Mr. Oswald's behalf that the 33 convicts would be given a "substantial adjustment." It said this would mean "an appropriate realignment of currencies."

Beneath the bland language of the communiqué, however, was intense conflict over how this adjustment process should be worked out. The crisis was provoked a month ago when the United States, in an effort to improve its red-ink balance of payments, decided to cut the dollar loose from gold and imposed a 10 percent surcharge on American imports.

The Group of Ten called the London meeting last week to seek a resolution to the crisis that threatens to put a permanent end to the international monetary system which has prevailed since the end of World War II. At the heart of the conflict is whether other nations should increase the value of their currencies, as the United States insists, or whether the United States should officially devalue the dollar in terms of gold as part of the adjustment.

Thus far, the President and his chief economic officer, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, are dead set against any overt dollar devaluation in terms of gold.

The conflict has produced a host of questions. These are some of the principal ones:

Why is the United States so determined not to devalue the dollar, while bringing extreme pressure on others to appreciate their currencies?

National prestige is one of the factors. Mr. Nixon has said that foreigners who had been talking about the weakness of the dollar are now impressed with the strength of the American economy. Prestige appears to be the primary advantage to the United States; it may increase the willingness of foreigners to hold dollars that the United States uses to settle its payments deficits and use dollars as the key form of international money.

But the President's counterparts in other countries do not want to appear weak politically, now that a test of national will is joined. Foreigners do not see why they should submit to what they regard as American bullying, especially as their relative strength has grown and, as they see it, American strength has relatively declined.

As to whether there is greater dislocation of national economies if the United States devalues as opposed to others revaluing, it is primarily the size of the total correction that counts. However, if one country—such as France—upvalues, it does so against all other nations, not just against the United States. Hence, France would prefer an American devalu-



Secretary Connally. Is world trade a giant poker game?

Conflict Grows Over Treatment of Dollar

By Leonard S. Silk

NEW YORK (NYT)—The meeting in London ended in a stalemate. A communiqué last Thursday said only that the participants—the finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Ten, the most affluent non-Communist nations—had agreed that ending the month-old international financial crisis that has embittered relations between the United States and its trading partners would require "a substantial adjustment."

Beneath the bland language of the communiqué, however, was intense conflict over how this adjustment process should be worked out.

The crisis was provoked a month ago when the United States, in an effort to improve its red-ink balance of payments, decided to cut the dollar loose from gold and imposed a 10 percent surcharge on American imports.

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As to whether there is greater dislocation of national economies if the United States devalues as opposed to others revaluing, it is primarily the size of the total correction that counts. However, if one country—such as France—upvalues, it does so against all other nations, not just against the United States. Hence, France would prefer an American devalu-

ation, which does not affect French world competitiveness. What effect would dollar devaluations have on American consumers and business?

Foreign-made goods, and foreign travel, would be more expensive for Americans. Thus there would be more incentive to "buy American," which would have a stimulative—and possibly inflationary—effect on the U.S. economy. U.S. exporters would benefit because their goods would be more competitive in foreign markets (this would also be true, of course, if the other countries upvalued their currencies). But U.S. importers—Volkswagen dealer in New York, say—would suffer because his prices would rise in relation to domestic-made cars.

What effect would a dollar devaluation have on the role of gold and on monetary reform?

Many U.S. economists are opposed to a dollar devaluation in terms of gold because it would rehabilitate gold. As Prof. James Tobin of Yale, a former member of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, puts it, "Much of the evolution of money through the centuries has been its progressive liberation from its traditional dependence on precious metals, a wasteful and often

pernicious constraint on the ability of men to manage their own affairs."

The growth of gold reserves in the postwar period has been erratic and inadequate to meet the world's monetary needs—with the greater part of new supplies moving into the industrial market in recent years.

But there is a real question as to whether the United States can devalue the dollar and achieve the same right as other nations to future devaluations or revaluations, without restoring gold as the base of the monetary system.

Secretary Connally demanded in London that other nations take steps that would improve the U.S. "basic" balance of payments—all inflows and outflows not including erratic short-term capital flows—by \$18 billion; the United States is insisting on not only a re-employment of exchange rates to bring the about but broad ranges of measures to wipe out trade barriers against U.S. goods and to reduce America's military burdens overseas.

Critics say there are many ambiguities in the President's new international economic policy; they argue that he sometimes uses the rhetoric of liberal politics but that more often his policies

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Administration Prepares Controls by 'Jawboning'

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT)—Long hours of listening to the contradictory ideas of labor, industry and farmers on how to hold wages and prices in check after the freeze led President Nixon last week to the reluctant conclusion that a strong element of federal compulsion would be needed to keep the inflationary spiral from zooming off into the stratosphere again after Nov. 13.

"Everybody who came to the White House," said one presidential adviser, "agreed that the country had a serious problem, but everybody insisted that all the sacrifices would have to be made by the other fellow. That means government is going to have to carry a much bigger slice than any of us wanted to do, or we'll have nothing but mush once the freeze is over."

The President's own accent shifted dramatically in the week between his appearance before a joint session of Congress on Sept. 9 and an impromptu news conference last Thursday. On Capitol Hill he had stressed the need for "the fullest possible cooperation" of all the nation's economic power blocs in the stabilization program for Phase Two of the anti-inflation effort. "Nothing would be more detrimental to the new prosperity in the long run," Mr. Nixon told Congress, "than to put the nation's great, strong, free enterprise system in a permanent straitjacket of government controls."

When he met the press just seven days later, the President was still insisting that the cooperation of labor and management would be needed in Phase Two, but there was a much more assertive note of telling, rather than asking. The program for holding the line after the freeze

would be both strong and effective, Mr. Nixon vowed. By way of making more graphic his resolve to move forward aggressively on the activist tack, the President dredged up a term he had always treated with derision as a symbol of economic blundering by his Democratic predecessors and converted it to the dynamics of the new Nixonomics. He was going to use "jawboning," he said, but he was going to make it meaningful by putting teeth in the jawbone.

Labor's View

Union leaders, already convinced that most of the President's new economic policy was heavily weighted in favor of industry, took his tougher tone as notice, that the administration would not buy their proposal for controlling wages through a tripartite agency made up of representatives of unions, management and the public and patterned after the War Labor Board of World War II. Such a board would establish its own rules on what pay increases to allow and also establish its own enforcement policies. On every other front—prices, profits, dividends, interest rates and executive bonuses—labor plumped for the most stringent of government handouts.

Industry, after almost 40 years of denouncing excessive governmental interference in private decision-making, was overwhelmingly enthusiastic about a tight federal rein on wages and prices, but not on profits, which it insisted were too low to start with. It wanted any tripartite panel relegated to an advisory function, with the power to lay down standards and make them stick left to a top board made up exclusively of government officials. Spokesmen for farm organizations took a line basically the

same as that of business: one conspicuous exception, prime demand was that, bittation formula, many port for farm prices as significant upward aid in overall farm incomes.

Apart from the President's happy acceptance of the for a firm government holding the price-wage after the freeze, Mr. Nixon the lid on only one thing: ingly deftly of policy to be covered, he indicated the policing effort would be to steel, automobile other major industries. The clear point of this ed control is to keep the cratic morass of having herd on terms of those supermarkets, barbering, taurants and other businesses, to say nothing of thousands of doctors, lawyers and other professions. The unanswered question is whether an anti-program geared solely to administration out of the do anything worthwhile strain the skyrocketing services, principal village, rape of the consumer's recent years.

Point of Agreement

Doubts on this score by the heads of giant tions and of giant un of their few points of a on postfreeze policy. Three pivotal areas remain for resolution. Phase Two plan in full force before it is to begeth operating is how much tripartite in the wage-control. On the price side, ever content to leave all to a government. But when it comes to on wages, industry's over the years has made that a three-way board the public is representative "neutrals" new leaders or lawyers, put again or "loaded" where it is regularly on to 1.

Labor scoffs at such a board composed of all ment officials, rather the representatives, is that own the general public do own the administration an AFL-CIO spokesman with this split, the was is seeking a tripartite that will still leave i votes in government. Another big battle, around the yieldstick in determining what creases to permit. One is sure to be the gene term increase in profits about 3 percent a year. probability is that an allowance will be mad cushion for higher liv and inequity adjustments try will not be unbag first year's ceiling of in the neighborhood of flexibility to permit in 10 percent or more in cases.

The administration is bly seek to avoid a mathematical measuring rods cials acknowledge that of pay boosts much more 5 percent would be pro into a program for price. Perhaps the toughest of all will be enforce chinery. The AFL-CIO George Meany, hinted time that labor might no-strike pledge similar one he gave in World. It got a "fair and equit control program, largely istered. But under the the under big battle, that any voluntary ban is now on the window. The administration is push harder on its- for more stringent fea lation to halt emerge. It will also rely on injunctions against the new stabilization i no one expects that the can work on the basis of union leaders to fall we. "Our real hope," said to get the support of the chieft of the new pro of all people as a whole, the support of big indus big labor, but you can't self be mesmerized into that's all there is in try."

3 Young Parisian Of Thirst in Sahara PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—Three young Parisians found dead of thirst in Sahara after their expedition bogged down in the desert, it was said today. Christian Gattete, 21, Combes and Bernard were found by a private 75 miles from Arlit, in close to the Algerian. The three were found around their small car was bogged down in a hole, only a few miles from

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Eurobonds

U.S. Firms Resume Issues After Absence of 30 Days

By William Ellington
well and is not far below an all-time high.
The only other outstanding issue this week was one totaling 100 million deutsche marks for Firststone Finance Corp., a subsidiary of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The 15-year issue is expected to carry an 8-percent coupon. Dealers anticipate a coupon of par, which would be the same as last week for a similar issue by Imperial Chemical Industries, Commodorebank, the syndicate manager for the Firestone issue, is due to announce definitive terms Wednesday.

In the secondary market, conditions were relatively quiet last week. The bondtrade index for long-term Eurodollar bonds rose in the week 0.04 to 87.93 at noon Friday. The convertible index declined 0.38 to 110.85 in the week.

Commonwealth United
However, Commonwealth United Corp. Eurobonds rose sharply in the week, following announcement of a recapitalization plan. Banque de Paris in Geneva quoted the bonds Friday at 85 to 85.5, up from the 5.5 to 6.5 of the previous week.

The European Quotation Service, usually referred to as the Eurobond Index, has added Eurodollar bonds to its weekly listing. Supplying the quotes are:

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS
Latest Week Prior Week 1970
Commodity Index..... 107.3 108.3 109.3
*Currency in circ..... \$39,858,880 \$35,245,000 \$31,722,000

MONTHLY COMPARISONS
August Prior Month 1970
Employed..... 80,418,000 80,681,000 79,804,000
Unemployed..... 5,061,000 5,536,000 4,220,000

*1969 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity Index based on 1967=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as reported by the Commerce Dept. are based on the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction started by the U.S. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Pierson, Holding & Pierson, Algemene Bank Nederland and H. Albert de Barry.

William E. Graham, chairman of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., said that his company intended to go ahead with a 30-percent issue, which was postponed earlier in the year.

Questions on Dollar and Post-Freeze Program Are Creating Anxiety in Financial Markets

By Thomas E. Mullany
NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT).—In the absence of any definitive indications so far as to the scope and nature of the post-freeze domestic economic program and the ultimate outcome of international monetary negotiations, the financial markets continued to display a considerable amount of anxiety last week.

For the second consecutive week, the stock market had a moderate amount of ground in water, with a slight rise in the bond market. The dollar, with interest rates on the rise once more.

Both markets, however, developed a brighter tone toward the weekend after President Nixon's news conference last Thursday in which he promised that Phase Two of his new economic program would "restrain wages and prices in major industries" and that the "lawbreaking" program would have "teeth in it."

To the surprise of no one, a lively debate has been developing over the type of longer-term stabilization program that the administration ought to adopt for the period after mid-November, with business and labor offering different recommendations.

Guideline Panel
Labor has been plumping for a tripartite body consisting of management, labor and public representatives to set guidelines for changes in wages and prices, as well as controls over profits, interest rates and dividends.

that a stabilization board consisting only of government officials be assigned that difficult task. And business, of course, has been lobbying against controls over profits, dividends and interest rates for fear they might prove to the counterproductive.

To assure some measure of success for the stabilization effort, there will obviously have to be concessions and cooperation by both sides. Even so, many doubt that any program, no matter how ingenious, can achieve any significant results in controlling inflation.

They feel that the market place, rather than any system of artificial restraints, is the best allocator of income and the best determinant of prices and wages.

Nevertheless, in the present atmosphere, there is a strong body of support for a wage-price freeze. And business, of course, has been lobbying against controls over profits, dividends and interest rates for fear they might prove to the counterproductive.

To get such results, the best bet seems to be a tripartite board empowered to set up guidelines for wage increases in various industries, raises linked to their productivity achievements, and to create a mechanism for price increases linked to costs.

The nation must be primarily concerned with improving its productivity performance, not only to get inflation under control but also to strengthen the dollar in the foreign-exchange markets.

In a recent study, the Argus Research Corp. noted that the United States had fallen far behind other major countries in raising productivity (that is, output per man-hour) in the manufacturing sector.

Between 1965 and 1970, it found, productivity in this country increased a little more than 2 percent. "This performance," Argus said, "put the United States dead last among the leading industrial countries covered in the survey."

By contrast, Japan advanced 14.2 percent in productivity in the same span and West Germany gained 5.3 percent.

The United States, seeking a \$12-billion turnaround in the \$3-billion deficit in its balance of payments, refused to agree to negotiate on a devaluation of the dollar against gold or on specific conditions for removal of the import surcharge.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market last week registered their first loss in a month. Dozens of over-the-counter stocks advanced by a slight margin in slow trading.

Analysts noted that the market is still in a consolidation phase following the strong upsurge that followed the announcement in August by President Nixon of a 90-day wage-price freeze and other economic measures.

Much of last week's price weakness was attributed to investor concern over the uncertain international monetary situation and over the second phase of the President's economic plan.

The over-the-counter market also eased. The NASDAQ industrial price index slipped 0.01 to 112.32. Much of the attention in the counter market was centered on Enchir & Co., Inc., the nation's second largest brokerage house, which made its first public offering of its own stock on Thursday.

The company sold 2.5 million shares of common stock at \$16 a share. The stock hit a high of \$16 1/2 before ending the week at \$16.

Table with multiple columns listing various stocks and their prices. Includes sections for High Low Last Chg and various stock symbols.

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Over-Counter Market

Table with multiple columns listing various stocks and their prices. Includes sections for High Low Last Chg and various stock symbols.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Domestic Bonds, Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like ABCO 9447, ACOB 9450, etc.

Table with columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various international bonds like Colombia 9450, Columbia 9450, etc.

Table with columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various international bonds like Ecuador 9450, El Salvador 9450, etc.

Table with columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various international bonds like Mexico 9450, Peru 9450, etc.

Advertisement for 'The Royal Bank' featuring the slogan 'The helpful bank.' and 'We can stop your international banking problems before they start.' Includes a large 'UK' logo and 'F. F. 50.000.000 UGINE KUHLMANN' text. Lists various international banks and their services.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock prices including companies like Allstate, Amstar, and American International.

Bond Sales

Table of bond sales data including company names and sales figures.

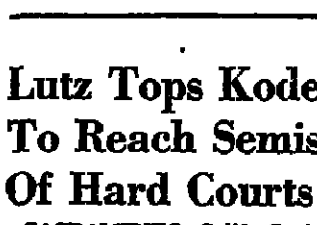
Pistol Packer Wins Event at Longchamp

Article about the American-bred filly Pistol Packer winning the Longchamp American-Bred Filly stakes.

British Golfers Bow, 18 1/2 to 13 1/2

J. C. Sneed Clinches Cup for U.S.

Articles about British golfers' performance and J.C. Sneed winning the Ryder Cup.



J.C. Sneed...the clincher

Foreign Bonds

Table of foreign bond prices and yields for various countries.

Lutz Tops Kodes To Reach Semis Of Hard Courts

Article about tennis player Lutz Richter-King's performance in the Hard Courts tournament.

The Scoreboard

Summary of sports results from various international events.

International Bonds

Table of international bond prices and yields.

Market Averages

Summary of market averages for various stock indices.

Market Exchange

Table of market exchange rates for various currencies.

Red China Will Skate In World Tournament

Article about the International Ice Hockey Federation's decision regarding China's participation.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Mark exchange rates.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data.

Black Hawks Trade 3 For Seals' Goalie

Short article about a trade between the Chicago Black Hawks and the St. Louis Blues.

Russian 5 Triumphs

Short article about Russian basketball team's success.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock prices.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table of bank stock prices.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury bill prices and yields.

Duquesne Player Selected by ABA In Hardship Draft

Article about Duquesne University basketball player being drafted.

Money talks in the Far East. Our offices can help you learn the language.

Advertisement for Marine Midland Bank, highlighting international services and language assistance.

Advertisement for Eurotelex, a personal communication service.

Advertisement for BIC Pen Corporation, featuring a list of international distributors.



List of international distributors for BIC pens, including locations in London, Hong Kong, and Sydney.

As Giants Top Padres

Dodgers Beat Braves But Still Trail by Two

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP)—While Davis drove in three runs with a homer, double and single to back the three-hit pitcher...

Bill Buckner, Jim Lefebvre and Tom Haller each had two hits in the Dodgers' biggest hitting show in more than a month.

Hernandez led to three unearned New York runs in the first inning and the Mets went on to defeat Pittsburgh, 5-2.

Padres' Kirby One-Hits Giants; Dodgers Lose

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Right-hander Clay Kirby missed a bid for a perfect game on a leadoff eighth-inning error by Willie McCovey yesterday...

with a single and his 19th home run to lead Montreal to a 4-2 win over St. Louis behind the seven-hit pitching of Bill Stoneman.

A four-run first inning keyed by Leo Cardenas's three-run triple enabled Minnesota to defeat Kansas City, 6-3, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Saturday

After McCovey, all they had left were right-handed batters and I think I'd no trouble with them.

DETROIT, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Mickey Lolich pitched and batted Detroit to a 2-1 victory over Baltimore yesterday to chalk up his 25th victory against 11 defeats and moved the Tigers to within five games of the division-leading Orioles.

When it was over, though, Ara Parseghian had dealt his old friend Alex Agase the bitterest blow of his career as a college coach.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table with columns for game dates (Friday, Saturday), teams, and scores. Includes sub-sections for National League, American League, and National Football League.

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SILENT FOX—San Francisco manager Charlie Fox doesn't like what he sees—another Giant loss.

As Pats Win NFL Opener Plunkett Stuns Raiders

FOXBORO, Mass., Sept. 19 (UPI)—Rookie quarterback Jim Plunkett fired a pair of touchdown passes in his first regular pro start today to give the underdog New England Patriots a stunning 20-6 victory over the Oakland Raiders as the National Football League season opened.

Plunkett, Heisman Trophy winner and first draft choice from Stanford, hit ends Norm Sellers for 53 yards and Roland Moss for 29 for third-quarter touchdowns and Charlie Gogolak booted 46 and 52-yard field goals in the fourth period for the victory.

Doug Hart tackled Giant punter Tom Blanchard in the end zone with 2:38 left. The Packers look over on a punt following the safety and drove to the New York 36 with 1:14 left, but linebacker Jim Files saved the Giants' victory when he intercepted a Hunter pass.

More Northwestern in College Football

Notre Dame Opens With 50-7 Rout

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 19.—Notre Dame's many-pistoned football machine began another quest for the national title yesterday by rolling over Northwestern, 50-7.

Then Phillips completed a 67-yard drive with a two-yard scoring run. Reserve quarterback Donnie Wigington completed the victory by rating 17 yards for the final Texas score with a minute remaining.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for the American League and National League, including Eastern and Western Divisions.

College Football Scores

Table showing College Football Scores for various conferences including the Big Ten, SEC, and others.

Late NFL Result

San Diego 21, Kansas City 14.

Football Deals

RAMS—Waived Earl Swenson, quarterback; Sam Scarber, running back; BRONCOS—Waived D. Whitehead, running back; Jack Suman, punter.

More News of Sports On Page 9

